CONVENTION LIVE TOPICS. INTERESTING INCIDENTS AT THE

COLISEUM AND ELSEWHERE. Delegate Mareden and the Figure Re-Cat in the Convention-The Weak Nom-Insting Speeches-Alabama's Futile Attempt to Stir Up Botes Esthusiasm-Political Wiseneres Wrong as to the Staylog Qualities of the Bryan Stam.

pede Paul Sorg for Vice-President. CHICAGO, July 10.—The disease known as the Big Head, it would seem, is contagious. The New York delegation now contains two victims. They are both delegates from the city of New York. The case of each is very serious. It is not necessary at present to mention the names of the two unfortunates.

The biggest nuisance of this Convention is a man named Marsden, who is a delegate from the Fourth Louisians district. He first made his presence known in the Convention as the champion water drinker, taking eighteen drinks in as many minutes in the course of a speech that he was trying to make, and that poledy heard, because everybody shouted at him. He mistook the shouts for applause, and ever sluce then he has lost no opportunity to jump up and interters with the orderly conduct of the Convention. To-day he got it into his head that the two-thirds rule ought to be done away with, and on every occasion that he could get on his feet he made a motion to that effect. He was howled down every time, but the more he was howled at the more he insisted on falking. Finally he got up on the platform, and he made his motion there, accompanying it by a speech. The Chairman ruled him out of order, but he shook both fists and shricked another speech. It was some time before he could be quieted, and then his quieting was only temporary. He bobbed up again with his motion the first time there was a luli.

It was agreed to-day that the worst lot of minating speeches that were ever made in a National Convention were those that were made in this Convention last night. From besinning to end there was not a single speech that could be called great. There was not one that was deserving of the term eloquent, and about half the speakers did not seem to have their hearts in what they said.

This was particularly true of the men who nominated Bland. The Bryan men displayed the most enthusiasm and were more plainly in earnest in what they said. The Bland men acted just as if a bad dose of medicine had been prepared for them and they were being forced to take it. Next to the Bryan speeches, those for Blackburn were the most honest.

Propably in no National Convention was a Senator of the United States ever treated with the measure of disrespect that Senator Turnia of Indiana encountered when he was presenting the name of Gov. Matthews of his State The men who were responsible for this disrespect were the Bland boomers. They had it in mind that Matthews was dangerous, and evidently they made up their minds that they

denty they made up their minds that they were going to hurt him all that they could. So they kept up an informal howling all during Senator Turple's peech.

The Chairman of the Convention made honest efforts to quell the disturbance, but he might as well have tried to stop a tide in the North River. It is a fact, that, from the beginning to the end of Senator Turple's speech, not one word of it was heard beyond the platform and the row of seats for newspaper men, and all that could be heard in the press seats was an occasional "a man who."

all that could be heard in the press seats was an occasional "a man who."

Senator Turple took the disorderly demontration much to heart, so he had a right to do, and so did all the other members of the Indiana delegation who to a man considered their candidate a good deal better man than Silver Dick, whose friends were raising the row.

The boom of the Hon. Hod Boles fell flatter an a pancake at the opening of the session this morning. It had all been fixed that Alabama, which is the first State called on roll

this morning. It had all been fixed goaz anahama, which is the first State called on roll
call, anould cast her twenty-two votes solid
for the Hen. Hod. The boomers of Hod were
stationed at regular intervals throughout the
great audience, each armed with a lithograph
of the Afridavit Face of their candidate. In
addition to these pictures the lowa delegation
had hidden away under the seats a couple of
hig silk banners ready to spring at the proper
moment. The banners also were decorated
with the Affidavit Face. The roll call was begon and the Chairman of the Alabama delegation stood up on his seat and announced in
a senerous voice:

"Alabama casts her twenty votes solid for
the H. n. Horace Boies of lows."

The instant that the declaration was made
the boomers leaped up in their stations and
each one let out a whoop as he swung aloft
the picture of the Hon. Hod. But not an answering cheer was the result. They whooped
again; still the crowd wouldn't yell. They
made just one more attempt, and then they
sank back in their seats di-appointed and digusted. The lows delegation, which, at the
announcement of the Chairman of Alabama,
had leaped upon the lows seats with their silk
banners, dropped the banners and climbed
down again. They were more disappointed
than were the botmers in the gallery.

He wore whiskers. Most of the people out

He wore whiskers. Most of the people out here wear whiskers; that is, most of the peop.e who go to this Convention. He was a freesilver crank from away back. He was wrapt up in sixteen to one. His tongue wagged and wagged and wagged, but all the sound that

up in sixteen to one. His tongue wagged and wagged and wagged, but all the sound that came from his capacious mouth were the words "Sixteen to one," He stood in the corridor of the Palmer House 1, 2 o'clock his morning, shouting the dogan, waving his arms wildly about his head, ripping his cost, and now and then tearing his hair. He had a crowd near the foot of the main stairway, and this crowd was firing questions at him at the rate of a mile a minute, in answer to every one of them he sang "Sixteen to one." He had been going it about ten minutes, when a head appeared above a partition, and then beside it a seltzer bottle. The owner of the head took aim, pushed the tap, and a stream of seltzer water struck the whiskered man source in the mouth. The crowd separated: the whiskered man howled "Murder! Police." The man with the seltzer bottle just held steady and let the stuff fly. The crowd sereamed "Sixteen to one. Give it to him, soldy." The whiskers were drenched. Four awallows of the seltzer went down the windpips of the unfortunate silver shouter. He spittered and gasped and stammered; he staggered lack. There was a sizz at the spigot of the seltzer bottle and the stream stopped. he seitzer bottle and the stream stopp car bottle and the strength on the cuart had been lodged on the man. The head and the bottle whiskered man. The head and the bottle disappeared at the same instant. Whiskers kept screaming and yelling until a policeman got him by the back of the neck and throw him out of the place, while the muititude applanded and yelled after him. "Sixteen to one, sixteen to one."

The brand of weather that Chicago's weather prophet has provided for the Convention has been all that could be asked for until to-day, been all that could be asked for until to-day, when a hot wave struck the town, and the predictions that were made about the heating-up quality of the Coliseum quickly proved true, I was all right the first hour or so, but then it began to get het and hoster. There is only one thing to do when h is hot in Chicago, and that is to peel off about everything that you have on. The delegates began peeling at noon. They took off their coats first, their vests followed, and then their suspenders were let down. The peeling process might have gone farther if it had not been for the fact that there were ladies in the audience.

There was a playue of files in the Convention hall this morning, and they were the peskiest files that ever nathered anywhere. They kept the bald headen men banging their heads until

The boom for Bryan, the Boy Orator of the Platte, that sesterday filled Chicago from end to end, reading the heavens and shaking the earth, repturing the ear drums of the unfor-tunate citizens, and inflicting nervous prostra-tion on all the other boomers, and that to-day beened. he by the old Convention attender to be

attending (univentions a long white, "and to shading (univentions a long white, "and to once a loon gets leasted it is not easily resusticated." The roll call recalled the attempt that was made to stampede the Convention in less for Hendricks. On that occasion the Hendricks becomers acted exactly as did the becomers for the Hoy Orator yesterday. They grabbed up the state standards and marched around and around the hall white the people that the provider of the top of the Hoy Orator that Control of the standards and marched around the hall white the people that the standards around the hall white the people that the standards around the hall white the people that the standards around the hall white the people that the standards around the same that Control of the standards are standards and marched the standards are standards. ound the hall white abouted their approval. If the abouted their approval, have forced that Comment was Hendricks men could have forced that Con-tendences men could have forced that Con-tendence in the second of the contendence and that the indiana statesman would surely have been nominated, and if yesterday the boomers of the forced a vote without an adjournment the log Orator would have been nominated, but adjournments are supposed to be fatal to stampets, it turned out when the Convention was called this morning that in aptic of what see old Convention attenders had said, the Boy

Orator's boom had survived and was in fairly good working order, though it did not have anywhere near the noise that it had yesterday until after the third bailot had been taken and the big gain of ninety was made.

Old Garden Sass had a hard time of it again last night. After Silver Dick had been put in nomination and the shouting had died away old Garden Savs had a look of contentment on his face that delighted everybody who looked at it. He was contented, for in about ten minutes his head fell forward on his whyskers and he slept. Once or twice he moved unessily when there was an outbreak of applaue, and sometimes he threw his head back and opened his mouth very wide, but still his eyes were closed. When the demonstration for the Hon. Hod Boles had been in operation about three minutes Old Garden Sass started up and looked about him. He realized that something was wrong, but what it was he could not make out. He saw Miss Murray and her frantic gesticulations and her shrill screams. He gazed at her in open-mouthed wonder; finally he made out that she was saying, "Boles! Bales!" He looked around him and saw that two thirds of the people in the Convention were standing on their feet. Then there came that look of dread that had appeared on his face the previous night. The under jaw worked sideways and on the bias again. He wrung his hands. He clencted his fists. He thumped his knees, It was just about the time that he showed signs of having an apoplectic fit that the demonstration ceased. Old Garden Says had a look of contentment or

Somebody out here in Chicago has not proper respect for this Democratic National Convention, and if that somebody could have been reached about 1 o'clook to-day there would have been trouble. One of the crowded Convention trains was coming into the city when there was a clatter and a bang as several windows, a flying of something yellow. Ten eggs had been fired at the train, and every egg had counted. Most of them had counted on two or three men, and there were no less than a dozen spoiled suits of clothes and twice that number of indignant men who wanted to shoot. One of the victims of the bombardment was a policeman. Ore egg struck him square in the mouth and plastered him down to his waist and clean to the top of his been. The crywd wanted to stop the train and find the men who had done the damage, but the train men would not permit it. been reached about 1 o'clook to-day there men would not permit it.

The official band at the Convention hall was band can do to provide music in times of quiet, band can do to provide music in times of quies, but this band has been called on every time there was any sort of a disturbance, tiplay and try to drown out the noise. The result has been that the musicians were in a perpetual state of puff, and as they are not free-silver cranks their wind showed signs of giving out.

The shortest nominating speech of the Convention was that for ex-Gov. Pattison of Penn sylvania. It was made by Chairman Harrity of the National Committee this morning. The next shortest was that putting ex-Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon in nomination. It followed Harrity's speech. Neither name was greeted with any applause whatever, although Pattison, considering the fact that he is the worst sort of a wabbler, did manage to make a pretty fair showing on the early ballotts.

The Clerk of the Convention, whose business it was to call the roll of States and amnounce the vote as it was given by each State, was a Bland boomer, and he showed it every time

Bland boomer, and he showed it every time that he made an announcement. When the vote was for some other candidate than Bland he would announce like this: "Pattison, sixty-four;" "McLean, forty-six;" but when the vote was for Silver Dick he would roar out: "Thirty votes for the Hon, Richard Parks Bland of Missouri."

The crowd tumbled to the fact that he was a boomer and guyed him some, but that did not have any effect on him; he kept right on booming along.

One of the delgates from New York city who is a member of Congress expressed himself to-day before the nomination as follows: "Between Bland and Bryan, if I was voting,

I would vote for Bryan. He is a good deal more of an Anarchist than Biand is. Bland is an old man. He has had this idea of free silver in his head for a good many years, and there is every reason to believe that it is his honest conviction that free silver would benefit the country. It is different with Bryan. He is a young fellow who knows a kood deal better. He is willing to subscribe to any kind of a platform, and he is willing to follow the leadership of such men as Pitchfork Tillman and Anarchist Altzeid. He is an extremist of the extreme sort, and the worst man in the world to be elected to any office like that of President of the United States. If he should be nominated he would be a good deal easier man to beat than Bland. Therefore I hope he will be nominated." would vote for Bryan. He is a good dea

"The parlors of the hotels and the upper corridors are infested with female harples who corridors are infested with female harples who thrive as they never do in any but a Presidential year. They are not wanted there by the nanagements of the hotels, but they are harder to get rid of than leeches and ply their calling with cool audacity. Extortion, theft, and blackmail are practised by them, and their victims pocket their loases and remain quiet. The birds of prey fly for high game, too. Dignified old Senators, Congressmen, politicians, delegates, and perhaps a Governor or two lose their acumen and become victims to the female sharks. Realizing that to raise a disturbance about their losses would only bring worse consequences, they look for no redress. They would get little if they had the hardihood to seek it. hood to seek it.

A new candidate for Vice-President appeared to-day. He had been in the Convention every day since it opened, but nobody mentioned him day since it opened, but nobody mentioned him as a possible candidate until this afternoon. His name is Paul Sorg, and he is a member of Congress and a millionaire from Ohio. He made his fortune manufacturing she kind of obacco that Silver Dick Bland. Senator Harris, and a lot of other noble statesmen spend their time eating. He has an income of \$300,000 a year, and some of the Populiats who talked about him to-day for Vice-President figured that he might be just the man to put up the money that will be required to run the coming cannaign.

Some of the things that recommended "Silver Dick" to the plain common people of the nation are these:

nation are these:

He sits down at the dinner table in his shirt sleeves and eats with his knife. He eats eight ounces of tobacco a day, and has been accused of using his shirt bosom as a spittoon. He ploughs his own land, hoes his own potatoes, plants his own corn, mows his own hay, and drives a horse that is twenty-five years old. He wear store clothes, and only owns one suit. He wears an old slouch hat, which is generally pulled down over his eyes. Most of the time he does not wear any collar. The habit of wearing a collar and necktie is one that he has acquired very recently.

Everybody out here is asking to-day who wrote the platform. Col. Jones of St. Louis says he wrote it. The members of the committee says he wrote it. The members of the committee say they did it, although they admit that the Colonel stood around the meeting place and threw suggestions at them. It is a fact that the platform was brought to Chicago already written, that it was approved by a gang of Populists before it got here, and that the de-termination at first was not to permit it to be tampered with at all.

The Hon. John Pardon Altgeld is the principal owner of the Unity building. The bonds of the Unity Company, of which he is Presi of the Unity Company, or which he is President, and which owns the Unity building, were offered for sale yesterday at 50 cents on the dollar. The offer was made just about the time that Altyeld himself was shouting himself hoarse for a fifty-cent dollar at the Convention.

Dr. Webb, one of the delegates from Mis souri, was called on yesterday to suppress an on side band that wandered in, and, following ou side band that wandered in, and, following the course of all outside hands, started to interrupt the proceedings. Dr. Webb is a man of action. He waiked up to the leader of the band and hit him on the nose and knocked him down. The band stopped playing.

Scalpers were doing a wholesale business onvention tickets yesterday. They were selling the pasteboards at all kinds of prices, and seemed to have an unlimited supply at their disposal. The business was carried on principally in the hotel lobbies and around the Colf-

disposal. The business was carried on printipally in the hotel lobbies and around the Coliseum entrance without any attempt at secrecy.
In fact the scalpere became such a nuisance in
the hotels through their noisy activity that Inspector Fitzpatrick was implored to put a stop
to their business.

Detective Corbus was sent out by the Inspector with orders to arrest the whole crowd, and
in a short time seven of the scalpers were in
custody at the Central Police station. Their
punishment was meted out in the form of lectures from Chief Badenoch and Inspector Fitzparisk warning them against a continuance
of their vocation. This action of the police
had the desired effect for a few hours. The
scalpers resumed effect for a few hours. The
scalpers resumed were generally in accordance
ing, realizing that it was probably their last
chance to get rid of their stock of tickets.
The prices asked were generally in accordance
with the size of the purchaser's purse. Early
yesterday morning sand the night before season tickets were being sold for \$35 to a few
reckless men who had more money than business discretion. They could have saved
mency by waiting until last evening, when the
sams tickets were soing for \$1.50 to \$5. Even
at this low figure the scalpers had frouls in
finding purchasers. It was evident that Convention tickets were a drug on the market.

FULL TEXT OF THE HARANGUE THAT WON THE NOMINATION.

It Captured the Convention and Caused the Defeat of the Recognized Candidates. The Speaker's Enthusiasm for Free Coinage-The Dilemma in Which, He Says, the Gold Men Find Themcelver-He Declares He Is Ready to Most Gold Standard Men on Every Point,

CHICAGO, July 10.-Here is the speech by W . Bryan in the National Convention yesterday that made him famous and that nominated him to-day:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-I would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened, if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. come to speak to you in defence of cause as holy as the cause of liberty. the cause of humanity, [Loud applause.]

SPEECH THAT MADE BRYAN. appliance.] We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We beg no longer. We entreat no more. We petition no more. We defy them. [Great applause and confusion in the silver delegations.]

"The gentleman from Wisconsin has said he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson to stand as Jackson stood against the encroachments of aggrandized wealth, [Great applause.]
"They tell us that this platform was made to

catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which rest Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet thes tax ought not to be brought in here. That is a new idea. They criticise us for our criticism of the Supreme Court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticised, we have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticisms, read the dissenting opinions of the Court. That will give you criticisms. [Applause.] the cause of humanity. [Loud applause.] They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I when this debate is concluded a motion will dear it—the income tax was not unconstitu-



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

be made to lay upon the table the resolution | tional when it was passed. It was not unconoffered in commendation of the Administration, and also the resolution in condemnation of the Administration. I shall object to bring ing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies, but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle.

"Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as tha through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out as this issue has been by the voters themselves. On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of Congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation asserting that the money ques-tion was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of a majority of the Demo cratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue, concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the

Democratic party.
"Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected, and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief, and declaring that if successful they would crystalize in a platform the Peter the Hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country. [Applause.]

"In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against father The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth. [Cheers.

'Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gen-tleman from New York (Senator Hill). But we knew that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] I say it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side.

The gentleman who just preceded (Gov. Bussell) snoke of the old State of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this Convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the State of Massachusetts. [Applause.] But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the State of Massachusetts. [Applause.] When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disurbed our business interests by your course. Great applause and cheering.

"We say to you that you have made too lim-ited in its application the definition of the busiess man. The man who is employed for wager is as much a business man as his employer The attorney in a country town is as much business man as the Corporation Counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads' store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and tolls all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the Board of Trade and bets upon the price of grain. The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured in the chan nels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room

corner the money of the world. We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ab, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy ploneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the ross-those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have erected schoolhouses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country. [Great applause.] "It is for these that we speak. We do not

come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of

Court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one Judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a Judge will change his mind. [Applause, and a voice, 'hit 'em again.' "The income tax is a just law. It simply in-

tends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. [Applause.] When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the Government which protects him. I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a Government like ours. [Applause.] He says that we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said, you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracies of Catiline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America. [Applause.]

We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin money and issue money is a function of Government. We believe it. We more, with safety, be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to deciaration which they had made; and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the statutes or to levy laws for taxation. [Apzeal which inspired the Crusaders who followed plause.] Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the Government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson, rather than with them, and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the Government, and that the banks ought to go out of the Government business.

"They complain about the plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being built up in Washington which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society. I cannot dwell longer in my limited time." [Cries of "Go on! Go on!"]

"Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts, which, according to the present laws are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary sys tem without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors, when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor! He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year that we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful we are not compelled to raise a doubt as m our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for thirty years-for thirty years-to secure an international agreement, and those are waiting for it most patiently who don't want it at all. [Cheering. Laughter, long continued.]

"Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands they ask us why we did not embody ail these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the oney of the Constitution, all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. [Cheers.] Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiment of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a President, but they had good reason for the suspicion, because ther is scarcely a State here to-day asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party. [Loud cheer-

ing.] "But note the change. Mr. McKinley was conquest. We are fighting in the defence of nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that our homes, our families, and posterity. [Loud declared for the maintenance of the gold

standard until it should be changed into bimetallism by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election. How is it to-day? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon-[laughter and cheering !-- that man shudders to-day when and oncoring - that man shudders to-day when he thinks that he was nominated on the anni-versary of the battle of Waterloo. Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever-in-creasing distinctness the sound of the wayes as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helsna. [Cheera.]

creasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena. (Cheers.)

"Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any one who will look at the matter? It is no private character, however pure. no personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and place the legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers. [Cheers.]

"We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetallism. [Applause.]

"If the gold standard is a good thing why try to get rid of it? [Laughter and continued applause.] If the gold standard and I might call your attention to the fact that some of the very people who are in this Convention to day and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetalism is better, these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world. [Renewed applause and cheers.]

"I want to suggest this truth, that if the gold standard is a good thing was and that the declared in a gold standard is a good attended in a gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world. [Renewed applause and cheers.]

"I want to suggest this truth, that if the gold sandard is a good thing we ought to declare in factoring it as evention and not in favor of chandoning it as evention and not in favor of chandoning it as evention and not in favor of chandoning it as evention and not in favor of chandoning it as evention and not in favor of chandoning it as evention and not in favor of chandoning it as evention and not in favor of chandoning it as evention as event

Bloses in the Convention Did Not Daunt

CHICAGO, July 10,-Pitchfork Tillman opened his speech yesterday by announcing that he wanted to speak to show the people himself as he was, and not as the "lying newspapers" had pictured him. When he had finished his speech every man, woman, and child in the audience was of the opinion that Pitchfork himself had proved that the "lying newspapers" had told absolutely the truth about him. That speech did more to kill Tillman than all that any newspaper has ever printed about him.

This was evident to-day, when the first ballot was being taken in the Convention, and Gov. Evans of South Carolina announced that the State Convention of his State had Instructed the delegation to vote as a unit for Tillman, there was a storm of hisses. This thing lasted for two or three minutes. While it was going on Pitchfork seemed to be intensely amused and he swayed back and forth in his chair, his mouth wide open, laughing as if he would split. Two or three times he got out the phrase:

"But three things in this world hiss, geese serpents, and men." Pitchfork's delegation voted for him only on the first ballot. On the succeeding ballots Pitchfork himself announced the vote, and every time that he stood on his feet he was

It has been the boast of the leaders of the It has been the boast of the leaders of the "new idea" that it was their purpose to do something actounding in this Convention; but not even their most ardent admirers believed that the first man they would put on the platform to defend their revolutionary conduct would be "Pitchfork" Tillman from South Carolina. Vitriolic, vituperative, abusive almost to the point of coarseases, his first half-dozen sentences aroused the Convention to a pitch of indignation that ended in an almost universal storm of hissing and demands for his retirement.

universal storm of hissing and comains for inretirement.

Tillman went further than his sponsors intended. He drew the old sectional line in the
contest that is to come. He talked of party disruption, and even hinted at a reheliton. When
he got through it was so palpable, from the
deep and suilen silence that reigned in the hali,
that he had insulted the natriotism of every
person who heard his words, and had outraged
the liberty of speech accorded him under the
rules of this Convention, that Senator Jones of
Arkansas, the leader of the majority, felt that
t was bis duty to repudiate what the South t was his duty to repudiate what the South

A THIEVING NEWSPAPER.

The Detroit News's Thefts from The Sun and the Detroit Journal CHICAGO, July 10 .- The Detroit Journal of Tuesday, July 7, in its correspondence from Chicago, exposes in a two-column article the barefaced theft by the Detroit evening News of special Convention despatches from Chicago to THE NEW YORK SUN. In parallel columns the Journal publishes articles that appeared in Tun Sun of July 1 and in the Journal of July 4, and without a word of credit. They were published as special despatches to the evening News.

These fraudulent impositions upon the readers of the News were made more flagrant and outrageous by the changing of a word or two here and there in order to make The SUN stories more in keeping with the free-coinage-of-silver feeling of the News. The word "gold" was substituted for that of "silver" occasionally, but in other respects the stolen articles were unchanged. In one issue of the Journal three separate articles were published that had appeared in The SUN and published by the News several days afterward as special matter from the reporters of the News in Chicago, and without a word of credit to The SUN.

The Journal's exposure of it's rival's thievery and the fraud upon its readers might profitably be followed by other newspapers in the West who are compelled to compete with like unfair competition. and there in order to make THE SUN stories

BRYAN, THE BOY ORATOR.

PUT UP AT 36 YEARS FOR PRESI-DENT OF THIS SOBER NATION.

Born in Illinois, Son af a Virginian, Studied to Nebraska - Had a Brief Success
as a Whiriwind Orator in Congress. William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem. Marion County, Ill., on March 19, 1860, so that he just misses being ineligible for the Prestdency by reason of his youth. Thirty-five is the limit, and nobody at his age was ever elected President of the United States. He comes of Virginia stock. His father was Silas L. Bryan, who was born in Culpeper county, Va., at the foot of the Blue Ridge, and lived there until 18 years old, when he moved to Illinois, where he eventually became enough of a politician to be elected a State Senator. When William was 15 years old he entered Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. In 1877 he entered Illinois College, and graduated valedictorian in 1881. At college he was counted a "good speaker," and was chosen on a team sent to debate with a team from the Galesburg, Ill., school. He took the second prize in this contest; who got the first, fame saith not.

After graduation at Jacksonville Bryan went to the Union Law College at Chicago, and at the same time entered the law office of Lyman Trumbull. After two years of work in the college and office he got his diplomen and returned to Jacksonville, where he began practice.

Within a year after making his come in Jacksonvitie Bryan was married to Miss Mary E. Raird, the only daughter of a merchant of Perry, a neighboring town. He was now 24 years old, and had entered on the rather difficult career that opens before a young attorney in a small city like Jacksonville. He eventually found the career not wholly attractive. Having had occasion to go to Nebraska in the course of business, he decided that the valley of the Platte River had a population and a climate better suited to his wants than the valley of Mauvais Terre Creek, and accordingly in 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and became a member of the law firm of Talbot & Bryan.

In May, 1888, he did his first work as a politi-cian in Nebraska. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention held at Omaha, and while the Convention was waiting for a committee to report the young fellow recently from Illinois was asked to fill in the time by making a few remarks. He responded in way that roused the breezes in the goatees of his auditors, and he was counted one of the orators of the party thereafter. As "The Boy Orator of the Platte" he is chiefly known to fame. In 1889 he declined the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, but a year later he accepted the nomination to Congress from his publican, but the Republicans of the State had for some time been affected with the Prohibition craze imported from Iowa, and had com-mitted themselves to an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic as it was prohibited in Iowa.

Now, Bryan's district included not only Lincoin but Omaha, and there were seven other county towns within its borders. The Demo-crats in their platform denounced the attempt to import the Iowa idea, and Bryan made a per-sonal canvass of his district on that basis, speaking from every gopher mound (lacking stumps) around which a crowd could be gathered.

Eventually his opponent, W. J. Copnell, who was trying for reëlection, was bullied into debating the issues, which also included the tariff question, with Bryan, and then Bryan's hopes began to rise. He was not only the more graceful speaker, but he had unlimited "facts and figures" with which to create a tornado around his opponent's ears, and he simply whooped him out of the district. Connell had been elected two years before by 3,400 majority. Bryan carried the district by 6.713.

Because of the honors thus gained he was made a member of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, and in March, 1892, he attracted a deal of attention as a speaker on the tariff. On July 4, 1892, Mr. Bryan made the first long talk at the Tammany Hall celebration of the day. He had come to make a short talk, but Wilson of West Virginia, who was schedreceived, but there were tinges of Populism in his speech that did not meet with approval. He was not counted anything out of the usual run of orators.

When Bryan after his first term in Congress

When Bryan after his first term in Congress stood for redicction the temperance issue was out of the discussion, and the fight was made on Bryan's record as a tariff-for-revenue-only Democrat. He worked as before, but this time he succeeded by 140 majority in a total vote cast of about 30,000. It was during his second term that he became the open champion of free coinage of sliver, and was made the chief lieutenant of Bland. He was continued on the Ways and Means Committee, and was the first, it is said, to suggest the income tax clause in

coinage of silver, and was made the chief hentenant of Bland. He was continued on the Ways and Means Committee, and was the first, it is said, to suggest the income tax clause in the Wilson Tariff Sill. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee assisted in preparing the clause.

But Bryan was less successful as a silver orator than he had been during his provious term, although he was really more adept in the arts of oratory. On one occasion he was making a highly eloquent speech in denunciation of the financial policy of the Administration, and the House was in sympathy with him and liberally applicated each burst of eloquence. Becoming more and more excited and inspired. Mr. Bryan at last shouted with unlifted arms and eyes raised to heaven that he would be willing to offer up his young life as a sacrifice if by that means he could defeat the bill and thus gratify the wishes of the masses of the people. The absurdity of the proposed martyrdom of the enthusiastic Nebraskan suddenly struck the House, and a burst of derisive laughter took the place of the previous applauses. The rest of the would-be martyr's speech fell fit.

At the end of his second term Bryan did not dare risk a third trial for the place, Instead, he undertook editing the Omaha World-Heruld as a free-silver orean, hoping to pave the way for election as a Senator from Nebraska. But the enemy contracted for two columns of space on the editorial page of Mr. Bryan's paper and used it so effectually that Bryan went to court to annul the contract. But he failed in that and in his hopes of becoming a Senator. John William J. Jr. aged 6, and Grace, aged 5. The study, in which both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have desks, is a very attractive room. It is filled with books, statuary, and mementee of campaign with Field to refute the latter's boast of the effects of high protection. Mrs. Bryan after the birth of her first child, toek up and completed the ocurse of study necessary for admission to the bar, and she was admitted. She did this in order to keep up with her hushand, an

with her husband, and not from any dealer practise law.

n personal appearance Bryan, so his friends , looks as the late Samuel J. Randall did en of his age. He is smooth-faced, well-lit, and, when speaking, is of a form and sence to command attention. He is a memof the Presbyterian church of Lincoln and the Y. M. C. A. His mother is a Baptist and



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-British Medical Journal

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HOW WASHINGTON TOOK IT.

Judgo Patterson Greatly Disappointed— Talk of Naming a Gold Democratic Ticket-Bryan a Populist-His Speech Familiar to Old Members of Congress,

WASHINGTON, July 10.—There is a wide diversity of opinion here as to the effect the nomination of William Jennings Bryan will have upon the Democratic party. The friends of sound money condemn it, the silver men and Populists of the South and West commend it, and the Republicans declare that McKinley will have a walkover. Some of the Republicans go so far as to predict that the Bryan ticket will not carry ten States.

The news of the nomination reached here a few minutes before 4 o'clock. All day the crowds had been lingering around the bulletin boards watching the returns. It was generally supposed that the Bryan boom, which apparently had the breath of life breathed into it yesterday, was but a passing sentiment that would languish and die after a few hours of exposure. His name was never seriously considered here in connection with the nomination. Up to date the original Bryan man in Washington is a newspaper man, who, after hearing of the performance of the " Boy Orator of the Platte," remarked in a joking manner that the nominee of the Convention would be Bryan. He added that Bryan's speech and that of George Fred Williams suggested a ticket composed of Bryan and Williams, to be known as the "kindergarten ticket."

The uncertainty that hung over the Convention up to the third ballot was shared by the watchers at the bulletin boards here. It was Mr. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court who delivered an unofficial opinion that tran-would be elected on the fifth ballot. The Judge. who held that the income tax was constituone of the local newspaper offices. At the beginning of the third ballot Judge Harlan, who was standing near the Hon. William R. Morrison, who for a short time was regarded as a Presidential possibility, remarked that all the indications pointed to the nomination of Bryan. Col. Morrison entertained a dif-ferent opinion, and predicted that Bland and Bryan would kill each other off and leave the field open for a dark horse. While these two distinguished men were thus speculating in future events, the returns from the fifth ballot commenced to come in. When it was announced that Illinois had retired for consultation, and soon afterward that Kentucky had gone over to Bryan, Judge Harlan exclaimed

"Now watch Ohio go to Bryan." Before he had finished the sentence word was eceived that Ohio was also deliberating. Then followed the statement that Ohio had gone over to the Bryan band wagon.

"That settles it," exclaimed Judge Harlan, Bryan will be the nominee." There were a number of prominent men in the party that assembled around the bulletin boards. Besides Judge Harlau and Col. Morrison; there were Menator Gibson of Maryland, Representa-tive Patterson of Tennessee, Register of the Preasury Tillman, Col. Duncan S. Walker, who has been identified with so many Democratio committees: Representative Cannon of Illinois, and ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg of Louis

"It is a personal tribute to his gratory," said Justice Harian. "It is a striking reminder of the Garfield incident in the Republican Con-

vention of 1880." Although a Republican, Judge Harlan renarked that he could accept so much of the Democratic platform as relates to the income

Col. Morrison insisted that Bland would have een a more formidable candidate with the rank and file of the Democrats, but he added that he had never learned how to bolt a party nomination, and he is too old to begin now. He onfessed that he felt for several days as if the leading spirits in the Convention were anxious to get away from Bland, and they were suddenly carried off their feet by the eloquence of Bryan, although he delivered the same old speech that is so familiar to those who recalled

Bryan, although he delivered the same old speech that is so familiar to those who recalled Bryan's brief career in Congress. Col. Morrison does not take a very hopeful view of the situation from a Democratic standpoint.

Representative Josain I Patterson of Tennessee, who delivered the "long taik" at the Tammany Hail Fourth of July celebration, does not tatempt to conceal his disappointment at the result of the Convention. He is one of the few Southern Democrats in Congress who have the courage to advocate the gold standard. Judgo Patterson said that the situation is very serious for men of the South who believe in the gold standard. He added:

"I do not care to be interviewed at this time, I am now on my way home. In a few days I will communicate to my own people what I think of the nomination at Chicago. I can only say that from the standpoint of a Democrat I am greatly disappointed, and in my judgment the worst has happened."

Other Administration Democrats who, like Judge Patterson, deprecate the action of the Chicago Convention on the money question, are in favor of calling another Convention and nominating Senator Hill as the representative of the true Democracy. It is contended that Mr. Bryan is a Populist, and was so resarded by his associates in Congress. It is further asserted thas the platform contains everything that is Populistic, and no good Democrat can be censured for refusing to take his stand uppn it or o follow such a leader.

The Republicans appeared to be delighted with the nomination of Bryan, and they declare that he can be defeated with the greatest ease. Representative Cannon, when asked what he thought of the nomination, smilingly remarked:

"What else could you expect? The Convention was composed principally of cranks, and is simply nominated a voice."

Ex-Senator Kellogg of Lonisiana, who was standing near, suggested that the suffusiana over Hyan will exhaust itself in a few days, and then the men who brought about his normaliation will be serry for what they have done. He said that

ideas.

It was impossible to obtain an expression of opinion from any of the members of the Cabinet. Secretaries Carlisie, Olney, and Herbers refused to discuss the subject. Postmaster General Wilson is actively engaged in the Christian Endeavor Convention, and Secretaries Lamont, Smith, Morton, and Attorney-General Harmon, like the President, are absent from the city.